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made toward exhausting the material should conclusions such as are drawn at the close of the article be attempted. In the German reprint of the *Jahrbuch* the foot-notes have been omitted; this of course deprives the article of its convincing character. The Germans of Chicago and Stephen A. Douglas in 1854, by F. I. Herriott, is a valuable contribution to the subject and a sign of growing recognition of the decisive German influence at the period of the great antislavery crisis. In this connection the article of William E. Dodd, "The Fight for the Northwest" (*AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW*, XVI. 786-788), should be remembered. Bordering on the subject is the article in the *Jahrbuch*, by P. Selby, "Lincoln and German Patriotism". The limitations of space will not allow the consideration of a number of other articles, on the history of settlements (Quincy, Ill., by H. Bornmann and Golden, Ill., by H. Emminga), genealogical (*e. g.* the Continental Branch of the Washington Family, by C. J. Kirch), and biographical sketches (G. P. Upton). The volume contains over six hundred interesting and well-printed pages. It would be a great convenience to find the titles of articles (like chapter headings) printed at the top of the right-hand page, and an index would add to the usefulness of the *Jahrbuch*.

A. B. FAUST.

*Histoire du Canada.* Par FRANÇOIS-XAVIER GARNEAU. Cinquième édition, revue, annotée et publiée par son petit-fils HECTOR GARNEAU. Tome I. (Paris: Félix Alcan. 1913. Pp. 610.)

FOR several years past it has been known to students of Canadian history that a new edition of Garneau was in preparation at the hands of the author's grandson. Both by scholarly attainments and early contact with public affairs M. Hector Garneau is well fitted to discharge the pious task thus undertaken. It is manifest alike from the scale and the method of this edition that his purpose has been to bring the *opus* of his ancestor into line with the latest results of research in the field traversed. Few writers of Canadian birth have left works which deserve and lend themselves to the minute care which is here displayed. But in this case the work deserved to be edited and the editor has proved worthy of the work.

Born in 1809, François-Xavier Garneau passed his youth amid those political conflicts which were the life of Lower Canada for a generation prior to the disturbances of 1837. Canadian historiography then amounted to little more than Charlevoix. For the fifty years following the Cession no spade work had been done. It even remained to create the instinct of historical study in a community where racial recriminations filled the air and where Garneau himself was taunted with belonging to the vanquished who could have no history.

Under such conditions it was a notable achievement to rise above circumstances and write a book which is marked by fairness of spirit and familiarity with the data then available. Moreover Garneau as an

historian confronted a third difficulty no less trying than racial antagonism and the incomplete state of his materials. One who had steeped himself in Michelet and Guizot was not likely to find a sympathetic audience in the Lower Canada of 1845. As his grandson here states, "Garneau se sépare nettement de Charlevoix, Faillon et Ferland. Il ne voit pas les hommes et les choses sous le seul angle religieux. Il comprend mal que l'activité française se borne à la construction de monastères et à la conversion des sauvages." What liberalism then meant amidst surroundings which were not liberal may be inferred from the following words written by Garneau to M. Pierre Chauveau in 1856: "Le respect que j'ai toujours eu pour mes convictions et pour l'indépendance de mes opinions en jugeant les hommes et les choses, dans mon *Histoire du Canada*, devait peut-être ruiner mon avenir. Mais je savais d'avance le conséquence de ma conduite. Puisque j'ai été un pareil sacrifice, qui peut atteindre mes enfants, j'étais prêt à faire le sacrifice, non moins sensible pour moi, de votre approbation."

In short Garneau merits the praise of having labored honestly, faithfully, and intelligently to write the history of Canada at a time when such a task was encompassed by every imaginable difficulty. And he strove with such singleness of purpose that M. Hector Garneau can truly say: "Au moment de fermer sa paupière pour toujours, en jetant un dernier regard sur son œuvre, il pouvait répéter après Michelet: 'Ma vie fut en ce livre, elle a passé en lui.'"

The present edition of Garneau is the fifth. The first three were issued during the author's lifetime and in 1883 a fourth appeared under the care of his son, M. Alfred Garneau. As now annotated by M. Hector Garneau the work comes to us from Paris, forming a part of the *Bibliothèque France-Amérique* and being prefaced with an essay by Gabriel Hanotaux. Aside from a chapter on the settlement of Cape Breton, the portion already published reaches only to the treaty of Utrecht but it is sufficiently long to illustrate the method followed by M. Hector Garneau and his desire to present a definitive edition.

Apart from the luminous preface of twenty-three pages which is supplied by M. Hanotaux, the chief adjuncts of the text are an introduction by M. Hector Garneau (in which he furnishes important details regarding the life of his grandfather), an elaborate apparatus of foot-notes and a series of appendixes which runs to almost a hundred pages. These last remind one in their extent, though not in their pugnacity, of the appendixes that Freeman added to his *History of the Norman Conquest*. They also form the most characteristic feature of the edition. In these *excursus* as in the foot-notes M. Garneau has sought to amplify statements which were left incomplete in the text either from the exigencies of narrative or from the relatively imperfect state of the materials which were available two generations ago.

Alike in notes and appendixes will be found a valuable mass of bibliographical reference and critical comment, gathered from a wide area. M. Hector Garneau shows himself familiar with sources and literature.

His instincts are those of the scholar and his ancestral liberalism is tempered throughout by fairness. While aiming at exact and disinterested comment he does not wholly shun the paths of controversy, as witness the following excerpt from his appendix L.

Certains historiens, comme Parkman, ont blâmé l'envoi de criminels au Canada. Faut-il rappeler que ce qui était une exception en France fut la pratique en Angleterre du xvi<sup>e</sup> à la fin du xviii<sup>e</sup> siècle? Si bien que Bacon écrivait en 1612 (*Essays*, 'On Plantation') à propos de la colonie du juge Popham à Sagadahoc (Maine, 1606-1607): "It is a shameful and unblessed thing to take the scum of the people and *wicked condemned men* to be the people with whom you plant;" et que Dr. Johnson pouvait dire en 1769, sans trahir la vérité, en parlant des colons américains: "Sir, they are a race of convicts."

"Sans trahir la vérité" may sound sweeping to some ears, but we do not pause here to raise a question of statistics, still less of proportion.

In mechanical features as well as in quality of annotation this edition is greatly in advance of its predecessors. It remains to quote an important statement which M. Hector Garnaeu makes in the introduction regarding his attitude towards the original text.

"Le lecteur trouvera, en outre, dans cette édition la pensée intégrale de l'historien. Certains passages, presque des pages entières, qui apparaissent dans les deux premières éditions, furent supprimées dans les éditions postérieures. Nous les rétablissons aujourd'hui. Il nous a paru que c'était faire acte de loyauté et de réparation envers la mémoire de l'auteur. Garneau n'appartenait à aucun parti politique. Il était sans préjugés de race et sans passion sectaire. Avant tout, il avait horreur de mensonge. Jamais, d'ailleurs, il ne répondit aux attaques de ses critiques. Nous aimons à croire que le lecteur de bonne foi ne suspectera ni son désir d'impartialité ni sa probité intellectuelle."

CHARLES W. COLBY.

*The Viceroy of New Spain.* By DONALD E. SMITH, Ph.D. [University of California, Publications in History, vol. I., no. 2.] (Berkeley: University of California Press. 1913. Pp. 99-293.)

*The Viceroy of New Spain* is the first volume to appear in any language treating exclusively of the viceregal institution in Spanish America. However the study is not a general treatise on the whole institution, as one would expect from the title, but is limited to the last third of the eighteenth century.

Professor Smith laments the fact, which is only too true, that previous authors, who have treated Spanish-American administration, have relied almost entirely upon the *Laws of the Indies*. This fact, however, does not justify his ignoring these laws completely. An examination shows too that he has confined his efforts to a few sources, for the volume is based almost entirely upon the "Instruccion" of Viceroy Revilla Gigedo to his successor and the Ordinance of Intendants of New Spain. It is unfortunate in view of the opportunities for using Spanish and